

## NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

**GLOBE THEATRE.**  
FARTY, at 8 P. M.  
GILMORE'S GARDEN.  
BRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. O'Connell.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE.  
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. William J. Florence.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.  
CONSCIENCE, at 8 P. M.  
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,  
at 8 P. M.  
**PARK THEATRE.**  
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. Mc G. C. Howard.  
ROBERTS THEATRE.  
MAZEPPA, at 8 P. M.  
**WOODS MUSEUM.**  
DAVID GARRICK, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
**MAGLE THEATRE.**  
FARTY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES,  
at 8 P. M.  
**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**  
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.  
CHICKERING HALL.  
CONCERT, at 8 P. M.  
**THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.**  
ON HAND, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
PARISIAN VARIETIES,  
at 8 P. M.  
**IRVING HALL.**  
BILLIARD TOURNAMENT,  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
PIQUE, at 8 P. M.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, with southerly winds.

During the summer months the HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar per month, free of postage.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were less than usually active and lower. Government bonds strong and higher. Investment shares firm. Gold opened at 112 5-8 and closed at 112 3-4. Money loaned on call at 2 and 2 1-2 per cent. Foreign exchange quiet.

LOAD NORTHBROOK has been made an earl on the expiry of his Governor Generalship of India, which is better to him than the monument unveiled by the Prince of Wales can be to his unfortunate predecessor, the Earl of Mayo.

IF BLAINE COULD HAVE ONLY SEEN, when he came to Washington, what the future would open to him what a fine record he could have made as the enemy of railway jobs and subsidies!

THE SICKNESS OF THE KING OF GREECE has given way to the treatment of the Danish doctors. It was currently reported that His Majesty was sick of his unruly kingdom when he left it for the north, and we are not informed whether he has got over that sickness yet.

BLAINE AND COLFAX.—If the friends of Mr. Blaine really mean to present his name to the Cincinnati Convention as a candidate for the Presidency they should take the opportunity to do poetic justice to Schuyler Colfax by giving him the second place on the ticket. This would make an intelligent canvass.

THE KHEIVIE, we are now told from Cairo, has no quarrel with his suzerain, the Sultan. Even if he has one it is the safer policy for him to tell the world that they are on the best of terms. That he has not been ordered to Constantinople is something for him "to thank God on."

"THE BEGGARS' OPERA."—Uncle Sam Ward, the King of the Lobby, says that the session thus far has been a beggars' opera, and that there has been no jingling of silver or popping of champagne corks. Unless Plantation Knott should take to the "point of his pistol," and in, so doing enliven the session, it will be dull indeed.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY will be marked by a change of wind from westerly to southerly points and by increasing temperature and cloudiness. A decided barometric depression has been developed west of the Missouri River, which will begin to exert its influence in the New York and New England States within about forty-eight hours, when we may look for a return of summer warmth, accompanied by the usual rains and local thunder storms. The probable track of the approaching disturbance will be over the lakes and through the St. Lawrence Valley, and the most decided effects of its passage will be felt between Chicago and Buffalo.

WHAT ARE THE CLAIMS OF BRISTOW?—There is much about the character of the Secretary of the Treasury which we admire. We honor him for all the good he has done in his high office. But why should he be a candidate for the Presidency? It is said that he caught the whiskey thieves in St. Louis; but we want something better than a thief catcher for the Presidency. The Secretaryship of the Treasury is an office of so much power that whoever holds it is apt to be a candidate for the Presidency. It was so with Chase and it is so with Bristow. We do not wish to detract from the merits of Bristow as a reformer and as a candidate for any office. But before we take him give us his record! Let us know his mental stature. While his friends are about it let them explain how Mr. Bristow can be a candidate for the Presidency on a platform of "reform" when he is a leading member of the administration he proposes to "reform" and responsible for every one of its measures since he accepted office.

## As the Canvass Looks at Cincinnati.

Mr. Blaine and the Convention.

The Times expresses the sentiments of the thoughtful republicans of the country when it says of Mr. Blaine that "it is an insult to the common sense of this people to pretend that a candidate like this can retain any such elements of strength as would justify the serious discussion of his nomination." Taking the record of Mr. Blaine as it is written by himself and his friends we cannot see how he can be seriously considered at Cincinnati. Grant that he was the victim of what he himself calls "the last outrage" in the use which Mulligan and Fisher made of his private correspondence; grant that he is under the duress of a "Confederate" committee who would destroy him for his loyalty; grant that his defence was gallant, brilliant and all that a party could expect from a leader; grant that he has with him the sympathy of every one who loves fair play and detests meanness; grant that he is the representative of the advanced radical sentiment of the republican party; grant everything his friends claim as the result of his defence, and we are still in the presence of the fact, so plainly put by the Times, that he is not an available candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Blaine's exact position in this unfortunate controversy cannot be understood without recalling for a moment the circumstances under which he found himself in correspondence with Mr. Fisher. At the close of the war the republican party, in fulfillment of a pledge made at the outset of its power, and for the strengthening of the distant sections of the Union, made the building of the Pacific Railway one of its objects. To this end, and it was certainly a noble one, the credit of the government was freely given. Bills were passed giving to corporations more money, land and credit than was necessary to build the roads twice over. This money was not devoted to the roads, to the strengthening of their facilities, the increase of rolling stock, the development of the country, as was intended by the government in its generosity, but was divided among a ring of jobbers in and out of Congress. Democrats and republicans formed this ring. There are resolutions expelling some of them from the Senate and the House on the journals of Congress which were only lost from the want of time. This ring not only divided the money and bonds and lands which the government gave to build these roads, but laws were so framed governing the railways that the government, according to a decision of the Supreme Court, has been robbed of from one to two hundred millions of dollars. There was never a more iniquitous series of acts passed by a legislative assembly. We suffer to-day in every market of the world because of this legislation and the evil consequences which flowed from it in the Southern and Western States.

We repeat that the whole chapter of Pacific Railway legislation is the most disgraceful in the history of Congress. At the head of the men who fastened upon the government this series of iniquitous acts we find Mr. Blaine. His correspondence with Mr. Fisher shows that he was a leading spirit in the railway ring which at that time ruled Congress and still has vast power; that as Speaker he made decisions for the purpose of aiding jobbers like Caldwell; that he called attention to these decisions as a reason for pecuniary advantage and that he did have advantage. How can such a man expect to be the candidate for the Presidency? How can any amount of genius or the possession of the rarest personal qualities atone for the dereliction of duty which made James G. Blaine, as the Speaker of the House, the agent of railway corporations, who, under pretence of developing the country, were robbing the government? All this talk about Andersonville and the Duke of Alva and the rebellion—all this pretence of extreme loyalty is the merest moonshine when compared with the record which on these railway questions he made for himself, the record of a man who did not hesitate to ally himself with the most corrupt set of scoundrels that ever lived upon the bounty of the government—with the railway rings which controlled Congress during the Speakerships of Blaine and Colfax, and which now would control the conventions of both the parties. It may be, and we are willing to see to it, that Mr. Blaine in taking part in the rush for bonds and lands which swept over Congress a few years ago did not feel that he was doing wrong. He saw around him leading democrats and republicans who took their dividends from Oakes Ames—men much older than himself and candidates for the Presidency. As a young man he may have felt that example consecrated the deed. We are willing to think so, for Mr. Blaine has so many fine traits of character and he is so brave and interesting a champion that we would much rather regard him as one who had suffered from early indiscretion than as a deliberate robber like some of the others who had been stealing and preaching morality through their lives.

If, therefore, we do not consign Mr. Blaine to the limbo into which Colfax, Patterson and others have fallen, it is because we consider the temptations of that extraordinary period and the fact that he was then among the youngest men in public life. We can well understand that if in the flush of his young ambition he could have seen himself the leader of a great party and its favorite candidate for the Presidency he would have ruled as Speaker with the severity of a Cat, and would have lived on porridge and milk rather than look at a railway bond. But he made his record, and now it stands in his path. As a candidate for the Presidency his nomination would be an invitation to defeat. He would go into the canvass as a defensive candidate, as a man who had nothing but apologies. In that pitiful, terrible light of a campaign before the people what chance would he have to win the votes of the country? How long would the enthusiasm of the House galleries continue? It is not the shouts in a legislative assembly, it is not the fervid rhetoric of a group of press correspondents, that win an election for the Presidency. No man ever went into a canvass with more fervor than Mr. Greeley. No man ever felt more welcoming gales than those which blessed Mr. Greeley after the spring convention of 1872. But when the

cold frosty breezes came up from North Carolina, from Maine and New Hampshire, his canvass withered. So it would be with Mr. Blaine. No amount of personal magnetism or rhetorical power can sway the conscience of a great people who feel that in choosing their Chief Magistrate they are performing the highest function given to freemen. Douglas, who was the master of Blaine in every art of political address and eloquence, tried it and died from the effort, as Greeley died eleven years later. The canvass of Douglas was opposed to the moral sense of the country on the question of slavery, and it failed. The canvass of Greeley was opposed to the moral sense of the country on the question of amnesty and the restoration of the South to power, and it failed. The canvass of Blaine would be opposed to the moral sense of the country on the infamous railway legislation of ten years ago, and it would fail as disastrously as that of other and greater men.

We should not even argue this question, it is so plain, but for the effort of many of the friends of the ex-Speaker to have the country believe that his speech is a vindication. It is in no sense a vindication. It releases the Speaker from many of the grave rumors that were in circulation, and it shows that he is not as bad as his enemies were trying to make us believe. But it shows a familiarity with the operations of the railway ring, a moneyed association with the members of it, a desire to please as well known a jobber as Caldwell by shaping decisions to suit his interests, altogether incompatible with a successful canvass of the country. Nor will the argument be admitted for a moment that Mr. Blaine had a right to attend to his own business in his own way and that his being a member of Congress did not make his transactions in bonds a sin. Mr. Chief Justice Waite would have as much right to send a letter commending one of his decisions on the Bench to a railway operator as Mr. Blaine to commend one of his own decisions as Speaker. If such a letter could be found in the writing of Mr. Waite he would be impeached and removed from the Bench.

The Speakership is as exalted an office in some senses as that of the Chief Justice, and far more important in others; and what would be a high crime and misdemeanor on the part of the Chief Justice must certainly be a bar to the advancement of the Speaker to the Presidency.

The only question about Mr. Blaine is:—

"Can he hold his forces at Cincinnati; and, if so, what will he do with his power?" It is too soon to answer that question now. In a few days we shall see what there remains of Blaine as a leader. Nothing remains of him as a candidate for the Presidency, and all he can do is to take up Washburne or Hayes, and be a Warwick where he hoped to be king.

## New Jersey at Cincinnati.

We print this morning another contribution to the series of interviews with the delegates to Cincinnati with which we have been enriching our pages, the opinions of the New Jersey delegation forming the subject of the present chapter. A perusal of these opinions will show that while Mr. Blaine was at the outset the favorite with a majority of the New Jersey delegation his friends are beginning to break away from him. Some of those who were his most ardent advocates a few weeks ago are not so sure now that they will support him in the light of recent exposures. This, we take it, is the beginning of disintegration in his phalanx of supporters. One by one his admirers are losing their esteem for him, and in the week which remains before the Convention meets his strength will be greatly diminished. A week ago he could confidently have counted upon fourteen out of the eighteen delegates from New Jersey. Now it is doubtful if he can control a majority of the delegation. The same thing must prove true in other States, and it follows as a consequence that he cannot obtain the nomination at Cincinnati. Accessions to his strength were necessary even before this Mulligan exposure, whereas accessions now are not only impossible, but he will be deprived of much of the support he had already secured. The sentiments of many of the Blaine men in the New Jersey delegation clearly prove this and demonstrate what we had already assumed—that he is practically out of the race. It is not likely that the votes which Blaine loses will go either to Bristow or to Hayes, because of a feeling in favor of a candidate long familiar with public life and thoroughly trained in public affairs, and so either Conkling or Washburne must secure them. None of the other candidates meet the requirements of the republican party, and as all previous calculations of strength will have to be revised because of Blaine's unexpected weakness there is no reason why a statesman like Conkling should not commend himself by his character, abilities and services to the Convention, or that Washburne should not come as a welcome relief to the embarrassed delegations.

IT WILL BE A GRANT CONVENTION.—George William Curtis, the eloquent and steadfast antagonist of Roscoe Conkling, gives as one reason for his course that the "most faithful friends" of the President and the present system of administration are in favor of his nomination. Conceding the truth of this proposition, why should it be an objection to the nomination of Mr. Conkling by the republican Convention? This Convention will be composed of the "faithful friends" of Grant and his system. If Mr. Curtis has any doubt on the subject let him offer a resolution embodying contrary views. This Convention will not nominate a man who is the enemy, or even the critic, of Grant. So far as Grantism is concerned, no candidate—Blaine, Morton or Conkling—will be free from it. We cannot kill a republican candidate in the Cincinnati Convention by crying "Grantism." It will be a Grant Convention.

NO ONE QUESTIONS THE FACT that Mr. Blaine was horribly used by Mulligan, and his fight was calculated to excite the admiration of all who like nerve and dash. But in a week all that would be forgotten, and people would begin to read the letters and wonder whether Mr. Blaine as President would be as anxious to do a favor to a great railway jobber like Caldwell as he was when Speaker.

## Possibilities in Europe.

Seventy-five thousand Serbian soldiers are under arms, and the Turkish forces that are in position to hold the country against them number twenty-seven thousand. It is reported that a Russian army is marching, and that when it reaches the Pruth the Serbians will begin. The reported movement of a Russian army may to-morrow prove to be without foundation; but it is an event likely to be true, for England displays her naval force in Turkish waters and it is but natural that the Russians should wish to be strong in the neighborhood, and they have no other way but this. Commonly the movement of an army has a more warlike aspect than the movement of men-of-war to disturbed points, but in the present instance the movement of its armed forces by one nation on the water and by the other on the land are analogous facts.

But however it may be as to the movement of Russian troops, the rupture of the peace of Europe by the advance of the Serbian forces is evidently the impending fact. If Russia does not support the Serbians with an army on the Pruth she at least supports them effectively in other ways. Since the coup d'état that changed the Sultan little has been heard of Russian opinions or purposes. Some disconnected bits of gossip have acquired currency which present the Northern Bear as mildly yielding a reluctant assent to what has taken place. But these reports are from English correspondents in Vienna and Paris, and as they represent Russia in that precise attitude in which she would present the most agreeable aspect to England it is possible that the wish was the sole and only origin of the thought.

England, it may be remembered, assented to the Andrassy note, and though she did not assent to the Berlin note she announced that she would not oppose it. Her whole attitude in the case was such as to give the signatory Powers the impression that though England differed with them as to the scope of certain of the Berlin propositions she was heartily in sympathy with their general purposes. Yet within two weeks it was seen that she was active at Constantinople in support of an intrigue that resulted temporarily, at least, in the defeat of the negotiations that had been on foot for six months. If any other Power had acted in that way the English journals would have applied unpleasant epithets. They would have called it treachery.

It is possible that Russia may deem England's course worthy her imitation. England or others may be assured for a few weeks by her apparent assent to the programme which England has carried so happily in the Sultan's capital, just as Russia and others were assured by England's fair phrases in regard to the Berlin note; and as everybody found that England had been active meanwhile, they may now find that Russia also has not been idle. If Russia takes active measures to guarantee the interests of the populations she supports against the delusions of promises from the Porte, whether made by a new or an old Sultan, England, who has deemed similar steps advisable to guarantee her own interests, cannot complain.

One of the London correspondents in Berlin reports that Russia's demand for the support of Prussia in her policy has taken the form of "exaggerated claims." This also is, we suspect, a bit of British fancy. It would, in the circumstances, be very agreeable to England if there should prove to be any difference between Russia and Prussia on this point, and English writers are apt to make the most of any hint that tends in that direction. It is not known outside of the two Cabinets precisely what are their treaty obligations to one another as they involve this point. It is known that Russia made Prussia's success possible in 1866 and in 1870, and it is conceived that Prussia is under obligation to contribute a full equivalent toward Russia's success now.

But the fact that the correspondents give even an erroneous report on this point implies that the point has been mooted in the higher circles, and that itself confirms the impression that the situation is critical. In England a change of government is a panacea for all evils, and the English have tried it in Constantinople with results not full of promise; for the populations that were to be pacified are only aggravated. An English triumph in these circumstances is understood to mean another trial of "Turkish reform," and the mountaineers' hearts are sick with hope deferred on that subject. They want another sort of remedy now, and seem disposed to have it, and if one blow is struck no one can tell where the trouble will stop.

The Yellow Man as a Citizen and a Brother.

The Chinese question has assumed such a shape as will compel Congress to take it in hand unless Congress is willing to bear the odium of shirking a plain duty. We refer to the San Francisco memorial, printed in other columns, for a vigorous statement of the grounds of complaint against the debased and corrupting Chinamen. This memorial may be thought to bear marks of passion and exaggeration; but the extravagance, if there be any, merely proves how deeply our citizens in the Pacific States are moved by this gigantic and revolting evil. There is abundant evidence, quite apart from the memorial, that the facts it recites are true in substance. This is not a party question. There is no difference of opinion on it among the white inhabitants of the Pacific States. The able speech made by Senator Sargent on the 1st of May abounds with authentic and incontestable evidence of the truth of what has been so often referred to the beastliness, the filth, squalor, leprosy, venereal diseases; the lawlessness, perjury and violence; the corruption of youth and the injury to the laboring classes that make the Chinese quarter of San Francisco a huge festering ulcer which is eating into the morals of the community. Referring our readers to the memorial for the loathsome details, we will merely add a few remarks on the question of remedies and the duty of the federal government to lose no time in applying them, centering this filthy pagan sore if it cannot be dissected out.

The necessity for immediate action can be made very apparent. Everybody recollects a decision of the Supreme Court, rendered two or three months since, which was of

great local interest here in New York, because it annulled a law of the State which gave authority to the Commissioners of Emigration to collect a head tax and deprived that important commission of its sources of revenue. It then became the duty of Congress to supply federal legislation to take the place of the State legislation which the Supreme Court had declared void. But that decision affected California more seriously than it did New York. It deprived California of the ability to make any regulations for mitigating the evils of a great influx of vile paganism, and Congress will deserve the indignant rebuke not only of New York and California, but of the whole country, if it does not replace the dike erected by the States and swept away by the Supreme Court. To this extent, at least, the further neglect of Congress to deal with this question will be utterly inexorable.

But merely to restore the slight barriers which have broken down is but a small part of the duty of the government. We have a treaty with China which permits a boundless immigration. This treaty must be either modified or abrogated. It might be better to modify it with the consent of China, because it is desirable to retain the advantages it gives to our own citizens in that country. But it would be better to cast aside the whole treaty than to leave things as they are. The best remedy is perhaps that suggested by ex-Governor Seymour, of this State, alluded to by Senator Sargent in his speech. Mr. Seymour thinks it would be expedient for Congress to pass a law forbidding the landing of more than ten Chinese passengers from any one ship. Ten may or may not be too small a number, but a law framed on that basis would certainly be effectual. It would prevent the wholesale shipments of coolies, which is forbidden by our laws but is practised in spite of them, nothing being easier to evade the law when the contracts for service and contracts for prostitution are drawn up in the Chinese language, which our officers cannot read.

## The Nomination of Bristow.

The club of republican reformers did well to compliment Mr. Bristow for having, as Secretary of the Treasury, done his duty. We think with Mr. Cowdin, that it went too far in presenting his name as a candidate for the Presidency. When a reform club descends into the business of President making it loses its special value. There are a hundred men, some of whom have been mentioned for the Presidency, who would make as good candidates as Mr. Bristow. Mr. Washburne, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jay and Mr. Evans are certainly as good reformers as Mr. Bristow. Why should they have been overlooked?

Mr. Bristow's only record as a reformer is that of a subordinate of General Grant—a faithful party man, who has been feeding at the same crib with Babcock and the rest, who is a republican, no more and no less. If he has achieved any reforms in the Treasury he has done so as the deputy of the President. The credit of these reforms belongs to the President even more than to Bristow, because it was in the power of the President to have prevented them at any time if he had been dissatisfied with the energy of his subordinate. Under our government the credit of Bristow will go to the credit of the President just as the discredit of Bismarck will go against him. To run Bristow as a reformer, therefore, is simply running one of Grant's subordinates as a reformer of Grant's administration.

Bristow, if loyal to the chief who has given him all of his power, is even more of a Grant man than Blaine, Morton or Conkling. He is a part of the administration which is to be reformed. The others have supported measures which they were not asked to shape. In fact, the only administration candidate in the field is Bristow, unless we should count Jewell, which we have no objection to do, if only for the sake of harmony in the State of Connecticut.

## Governor Tilden and Rapid Transit.

Of far more importance than the appointment of extraordinary circuits to prosecute bankrupt canalers, of infinitely more importance than the convening of special circuits for the purpose of enforcing judgments of restitution against the thieves who have carried away from New York more property than Verres carried away from Sicily, is the question of rapid transit in this imperial city. The horse railroads have been awarded judgment by our municipal tribunals, a judgment which, if confirmed by the much-abused Court of Appeals, will cause feelings of anguish in all hearts that love New York. The Court of Appeals, which at this time all true citizens must look to as the "last refuge of justice," has decreed that the "fee" of the streets of this city is vested in the State, and that the State's title is absolute. If this august tribunal is to regard its own recorded judgments it is difficult to perceive that nervous Ninth Avenue Railroad horses have rights that our courts are bound to respect.

Let Governor Tilden appoint an extraordinary term of the Court that has absolute power to right a wronged city. And we would here suggest to all the enemies of rapid transit the Scriptural admonition, "Resist not against the face of the mighty, and do not strive against the stream of the river."

LIGHTS ON VEHICLES AT NIGHT.—In a city so large as New York it should undoubtedly be the law for all vehicles using the streets after dark to be provided with lights. The city ordinances provide for this with horse cars and public hacks, but to make the streets safe it should apply impartially to all. The dangers from unlighted vehicles are as great to those driving other vehicles as to the pedestrian who must hesitate to cross the street at certain of the dark hours unless he trust to his ears for judging distances. Where the chances of a smash up in the one case or of being run over in the other are all on the side of no lights, we do not think it should take the authorities long to decide how they will deal with the matter. The objection to lighting private carriages is an affectation, and entitled to about as much respect as would be the desire of the owners to start private burying grounds in their back gardens.

## The Cincinnati Outlook—Washburne to the Front.

The falling away of Blaine and the opposition to Senator Conkling by the friends of Bristow and reform in this city look more and more favorable to Mr. Washburne. In the event of the railroad influences, that owned Blaine when he was Speaker, as they owned Colfax, and that have been actively in his favor for the nomination, opposing Mr. Washburne successfully, the next choice will be Hayes, who has no such record as Washburne, not having opposed subsidies. We consider the railroad men as powerful in both conventions, and we can understand why they would under no circumstances consent to the nomination of a man who would oppose all legislation in their interest.

If the railroad influences can defeat Washburne it will be a gain to Hayes. If the Bristow men and the reformers can defeat Conkling it will be a gain for Hayes. It looks now as if the jobbers who oppose Washburne and the saints who are afraid of Conkling might unite and give us Hayes as the Great Unknown. That would be a peculiar alliance; but all is fair in politics, especially if one wins.

Bristow would make a good run but for the fact that plain people object to his fondness for detectives. That is not a high quality in a President, whatever it may be in a Secretary of the Treasury.

The canvass grows more interesting as the hour for the Convention approaches. It is hard to see how Conkling can keep the pace, which, we should judge from these reform movements, begins to tell on him. All will depend upon the sincerity of his friends, the support he receives from the administration and whether the administration can control its following.

A NEW SUMMER AMUSEMENT.—These warm airs and lengthening days make us welcome any suggestion for passing a pleasant summer. Here is a new one from England:—"A Sexagenarian" writes to the London Times urging the people to adopt horseback riding as an amusement. He speaks of a ride from Exeter to London, through some of the finest scenery of England, and adds:—"I have derived so much benefit to general health and so much pleasure and interest in the different places visited that I cannot refrain from suggesting the same inversely from London." This idea is a good one. What ride could be more attractive than up the Hudson as far as Saratoga; or down into Long Island through the nest of quaint Hampton villages where Centennial Dix lives and shoots so many ducks every year; or through the Jerseys over the route which Washington took when he thrashed the Hessians, and so until the Centennial is reached? There are twenty routes leading from New York for two or three hundred miles, which would form a charming fortnight's ride in the summer days.

## NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS—LET FRANCE

WATT.—The French people are discussing, with some ardor, a proposition to celebrate the memories of Rousseau and Voltaire on the centennial anniversary of their death, which took place in 1778. In the present condition of parties in France it would be as much of a blunder to do this as to propose that we should devote the centennial of our independence to the glorification of Thomas Paine. The centennial of France, so far as liberty is concerned, will be the commemoration of the fall of the Bastille. If the Republic lasts until 1889 the institutions of France will be so consolidated that there can be a celebration of that transcendent event in which all Frenchmen will join as heartily as Americans propose to unite in celebrating our coming Fourth of July.

IT IS WELL TO REMEMBER now that the enemy of all railway jobs and subsidies at the time when Blaine was the correspondent of Fisher was E. B. Washburne.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Shad are finding a Western market. The Sultan of Turkey died of sheer suicide. Florida republicans prefer Conover for Governor. Bristow continues to be the prize package candidate. Nearly six months of leap year have hastened by and Mulligan is still a bachelor.

Graphic:—"Oystia still insists that the Musselmans shall adopt an unshellfish policy."

Six cents damages is the usual thing against the Springfield Republican, or vice versa for a quarter.

Moral Blainism, who used to write romances, says that Blaine's lawyers are the same as Bismarck's.

"Speaking of the beautiful Arno," said Wirt Sikas, "how many potatoes shall I chop into this hash?"

A Connecticut man is inventing a collar that will go on without a button, and his wife says he is silent in five languages.

Mulligan says that Blaine is half Catholic and half Presbyterian. Even when he was a boy Blaine always held the deuce.

It is said that Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., is engaged to a Boston young lady who is now travelling in Europe. The Boston girl will get a nice little fief.

The Honorable James Blair, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Scotland, accompanied by his daughter and party, arrived here yesterday by steamer Anchora.

This is the time of year when a man has to stay out a whole lecture while he sits on the back stoop shelling peas and gets so confused that he throws the peas into the pots and the pots into the peas.

Danbury News:—"The editor of the Phenological Journal says that the real cause of red noses is cold feet. When you see a man with a red nose he may be sure he has got a pair of cold feet by marriage."

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, is a college bred Massachusetts man; is said to be the "literary man" of the Senate; and he is so fastidious that he won't eat poached eggs unless they are as round as a silver watch.

Dr. Hans Von Bilow left some unpleasant memories in this country. At the time he talked so loudly he did not know that he was crazy. Perhaps Wagner was the cause of it. Bill Dr. Von Bilow played Beethoven divinely, and that atones for much.

Campaign editorial! writers are springing up. One in New Hampshire advertises to write articles for \$3 a column; but a New York man offers to do them for fifty cents each. The last fellow that he throws the peas into the pots and the pots into the peas.

Mr. Tennyson earns his \$200 a year and his pipe of sherry very easily. Though poet laureate for more than a quarter of a century, since Wordsworth died, April 23, 1850, the number of courtly poems which he has written might be numbered almost on the fingers of one hand. People are asking why he has no welcome for the princely Ulysses on his return home. Surely there is some enough in the Orient to fire the imagination of a less imaginative writer than Alfred Tennyson.

The Emperor William proposes this year visiting Germany and taking the waters earlier than in other years, in order to be able to attend the various manoeuvres planned for this summer in Prussia, Saxony and Wurtemberg. The Emperor will return straight from Gastein to Berlin and then start on his tour of manoeuvres. After attending the manoeuvres in Wurtemberg it is his intention to pay a visit to Alsace-Lorraine in company with his son, the Crown Prince, who will also accompany him to Wurtemberg.